

BEDFORD GAZETTE

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PERSONAL NOTES IN THE SOCIAL WORLD

NEW ELECTION LAWS TO BE INTRODUCED

The Column Everybody Reads—Chat About Your Friends and Neighbors—Here and There.

Mrs. W. S. Reed is seriously ill at her home on Penn Street.

Olen Dicken, of Chaneyville, was in Bedford attending court this week.

D. A. Benton, of Claysburg, was a Bedford visitor Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Clapper are the proud parents of a baby girl.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Banner a baby boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall England spent Sunday with the latter's parents at Cessna.

Thad Berkheimer, of Claysburg, was transacting business in town Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston Patterson spent Sunday at the home of W. J. McCallion's at Cessna.

Mr. Emory Howsare, of Chaneyville, was in Bedford attending court this week.

Miss Lizzie M. Bain is confined to her room on account of a severe grippe attack.

Master Leo Goss is confined to his winter quarters because of an attack of Lagrippe.

L. L. Miller, of Henrietta, was a pleasant caller to our office yesterday.

J. Q. Bowser, of Bakers Summit was a welcome caller at our office yesterday.

Miss Bernadette Mattingly spent the week end with relatives and friends in Cumberland.

The 10th Annual Meeting of the Township Supervisors of Bedford County will be held in the Court House on February 8th and 9th.

Solomon Miller, of Fossillville, called at this office while in town Saturday. Mr. Miller spent a week with relatives and friends in Helixville.

Jo. W. Tate returned home last Thursday after spending several weeks with relatives and friends in Philadelphia and other parts.

Howard L. Bobb, of Ellerslie, Md. and Elizabeth McDonald, of Buffalo Mills were granted a marriage license in Hollidaysburg this week.

Bedford County paid \$9127.20 for resident hunters licenses and \$816.50 was paid for nonresident hunters licenses.

The snow and changeable weather has started an epidemic of "Fly" all over this section. Several severe and critical cases are reported.

The Parent Motor Corporation, according to the Buffalo Express of January 20, 1923, has gone into the hands of a receiver. The Marine Trust Company, of Buffalo, N. Y. is appointed receiver. If any of our readers are interested, as to their standing will address the above trustee.

The following out-of-town people were present at the funeral of Mrs. Eliza Hodel: Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hodel, of Pittsburgh, Francis N. Hodel, of Elyria, Ohio, Mrs. Elizabeth Horan, of Johnstown, Herbert Davidson, of Altoona and Bernard Davidson, of Altoona.

The retail merchantile licenses for Bedford County last year amounted to \$11,997.81. Wholesale merchantile licenses amounted to \$1693.02.

The Billiard licenses amounted to \$1114.92. The Brokers licenses \$39.63. Auctioneers licenses \$101.30. Amusement licenses \$262.60. The tax on wine amounted to \$1786.81. The Inheritance taxes \$17,325.80. Resident Fish License \$1593. Non-resident licenses \$535. Dog licenses \$5,032.75. The total collection of taxes of Bedford County by the state was \$32,040.86.

DIEHL—BITTINGER

Two well known young people of this place, Clarence A. Diehl and Mary Bittinger were united in marriage at the Trinity Lutheran church by Rev. W. H. B. Carney on Wednesday evening at 5:30 o'clock. Miss Bittinger was dental assistant for several years for Dr. C. R. Grissinger and was also organist at the Lutheran church. Mr. Diehl is a clerk at the Bedford Garage.

They left on the evening train for a week's honeymoon in Philadelphia, Washington and Atlantic City. They have the best wishes of their many friends.

On Tuesday night, Jan. 30, Stoyestown, our old rivals of 1921, will be here to attempt to break the winning streak of the Legionaires. Stoyestown has a better team this year than ever before, having won seven out of eight games played this year and are considered the best in Somerset county. A close hard fought game is guaranteed. Game starts at 8:30 P. M.

NEEDED A CHANGE

Apropos of the "lean" years in the Northwest when the farmers and homesteaders had such a hard time to "get by".

Homesteader (to storekeeper): "Gimme a slab of bacon."

Storekeeper: "Big or little slab?"

"Biggest slab you've got. I've eaten so darn many cotton-tails and jackrabbits, that every time I hear a dog bark, I run under the porch."

WARNING

The Borough Council recommends that the people boil the water as the mains have not been flushed and there is still danger.

CIVIC CLUB HOLDS INTERESTING MEETING

A well attended and unusual interested meeting of the Bedford Civic Club was held in the Civic Club House on Thursday afternoon, January 19. Misses Ruth Reed and Ruth Steiner furnishing some delightful music for the opening of the meeting. The chief feature of the program was the splendid inspirational address on "Citizenship" given by Mrs. E. E. Kiernan, of Somerset. Mrs. Kiernan is President of the Mother's Congress and P. T. A. of Penna., and Secretary of the Women's Legislative Council of Penna., to all which offices she contributes a charming personality, earnest personal effort, and rare ability as a leader and speaker. In speaking, Mrs. Kiernan confined herself to the Legislative Program of the League of Women Voters as adopted at their recent convention in Harrisburg. Among other conventional features she endorsed Judge March of Detroit and Chas. E. Wooden, of Cleveland in their efforts to lessen the practice of crime by securing prompt legal procedure and by lessening the process of punishment.

The voters of all political faiths are equally interested in good election laws. The adoption of these reforms will make it easier for the people to express their conviction without the danger of being cheated by designing politicians. There are twelve general acts in all—namely; Safeguarding the contents of the Ballot Box after the Polls close; Amending the provision regarding assistance to voters; Providing a new system for the order of printing names on the ballot; A more stringent corrupt practice Act; Providing for supervisors at elections; A new method of taxation of unassessed voters; Changing Tax qualifications of voters; Providing that Overseers need not be residents of the district; Providing for the necessary legislation for voting machines by an amendment to the Constitution.

These new acts have received the endorsement of many Civic Clubs and Chamber of Commerce of the State and will likely become a part of the changes contemplated:

In regard to ballot boxes and their contents.

At each primary and general election all ballot boxes together with all the lists of taxables, voting lists, tally sheets and everything are to be deposited with the prothonotary of the county in which the elections are held.

Any elector or voter may petition the court to examine the records of any district election boards upon depositing \$15 of expense for each district to be examined.

Abolishing the office Watcher, etc. etc.

The office of watcher is abolished and when a voter wants assistance he selects one of the election board to help him, but he must have some physical disability which he must name and swear to.

Providing for order of names on ballots.

The name shall be printed alphabetically. The position of the name shall be changed in each office division as many times as there are candidates in the largest office division and when the ballots are printed there must be a group of ballots for each district for every name or change of position of the name under an office division and the ballot changes shall alternate with every ballot making no two successive ballots alike.

Providing for Supervisors:

A candidate may demand of court two months for any election district which he may think necessary, the candidate or petitioner to pay one half of the \$15 allowed for each supervisor appointed.

The office of delinquent Tax Collector is abolished and it is not necessary under the proposed law for any voter to pay tax in order to vote.

Voting machines may be established by a constitutional amendment.

KEGARISE—BAYER

Mr. Edwin Kegarise of Salemville and Miss Pauline Bayer of Loysburg, were united in marriage at the parsonage of the Methodist church in Martinsburg on January 18th. Rev. C. B. Richards performed the ceremony. Both are estimable young people and have the best wishes of a host of friends.

DR. CHARLES E. SCHAEFFER OF PHILADELPHIA TO SPEAK IN ST. JOHN'S REFORMED CHURCH.

Last summer Dr. Charles E. Schaeffer of Philadelphia, Pa., was sent to Europe in order that he might take part in the laying of the cornerstone of a memorial church to be erected at Chateau Thierry in memory of the Reformed boys who fell in the great war. Chateau Thierry having been the very place from which the American boys began to roll back the German lines in the summer of 1918, it is rich in historical significance. Dr. Schaeffer had some wonderful experiences and was given a splendid opportunity to interpret conditions in war-torn Europe and to estimate the part which America must play in these trying times of reconstruction. He will speak in St. John's Reformed Church on next Sunday, January 28th, at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Needless to say he has a great story, and being an orator of exceptional ability, it will be a great pleasure to hear him.

WARNING

Wet a cloth with ammonia and clean brass.

Wet the brass with ammonia and rub the brass with it. It will clean beautifully.

WHY NOT MARK THE SITE OF FT. BEDFORD

In 1893 Gov. Rob't E. Pattison approved an act authorizing the Governor of this commonwealth to appoint five persons to make inquiry and examine into and make report to the next session of the Legislature the advisability of erecting suitable tablets, marking the various forts erected as a defense against the Indians by the early settlers of this commonwealth prior to the year 1783.

Accordingly the five persons were appointed and made a report which is to be found in Frontier Forts as published by the State in 1916.

These reports were issued in two volumes. The writer of this article is indebted to Hon. John M. Reynolds for the two volumes which he prizes highly. Any one with a bump for history not found in the ordinary text books cannot afford to do without these volumes. Until I read these volumes I never knew that Gen. Washington received his main support from men who made these forts.

I quote the Editor's comment:

These frontiersmen made possible the Nation, which sprang out of the rugged manhood which was produced during this epoch of struggle against savagery. These were the men who were with Braddock and Washington, who were with Forbes and Bouquet, who were with Crawford and Wayne, and these were the men who were with Washington at Valley Forge and with Stark and Morgan at Saratoga.

Without them there would have been no Declaration of Independence and no United States of America.

Chancellor MacCracken of the University of New York, said at the dedication of the Saratoga Battle Monument, in speaking of the Germans with Herkimer, the German-Americans who followed Herkimer were by no means the only Germans who fought the battle of Saratoga. Over 22 per cent of the so called Virginia riflemen of whom we shall hear, are declared upon good authority to have been Pennsylvania Germans.

And again he says, If I turn to the men who followed Morgan, being detained by George Washington from fighting, the most of these Scotch-Irish from the Blue Ridge and the Alleghenies.

Sir George Trevelyan says of these in his History of the American Revolution, "History knows them a Morgan's Virginians, but full two-thirds of them were from the western frontiers of Pennsylvania and two-thirds of these were Scotch-Irish who traced their descent back to Ulster."

Note this: While the fashionable people of New York were declaring themselves openly against the Revolution and were paying court to Tryon, the British Governor, on his ship in the harbor, the frontiersmen of Pennsylvania and Virginia were rallying to the support of the army of Washington. Cut out of the Revolutionary army the frontiersmen of Pennsylvania and Virginia and there would be little left.

The men who were being trained in the hardships of the frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia during the period of these border wars were the men who were to drive France from the Ohio, and then place Washington at the head of a new Nation.

As an enlightening illustration: Commissions in New York and Illinois, under Constitutional Revision, were actually cut down from 100 to 8. A discussion of the Budget System and Reorganization of Departments followed, whereby it was found that these features may contribute to governmental efficiency and government economy by reducing the innumerable number of high-salaried jobs, held by politicians and their henchmen, for which the people may pay but receive no equivalent in service.

The Short Ballot was classified under Election Law Reform. In this instance Mrs. Kiernan thoroughly approves of the Swiss and English custom of voting for no more than two elective officers at an election. This insures a careful investigation and understanding of the candidates.

(Continued on page four)

DEEDS RECORDED

David F. Koontz to Joseph E. Thropp, 33 perches 1 acre in Snake Spring township, \$5.

Levi E. Grumawalt to Thomas L. Snyder, tract in Hopewell twp., \$75.

David A. Claar to Claude Eicher, lot in Kimmell twp., \$500.

Russell Otto to Anna C. Miller, 2 1/2 lots in E. St. Clair twp., \$1000.

Suse Ann King by Exors. to John King, tract in Lincoln twp., \$500.

George W. Williams to Elwood Williams, tract in Colerain twp., \$1200.

Margaret Hibner to Fred S. Cook, lot in Hyndman boro., \$1000.

C. H. Dorn to E. E. McKiver lot in Hyndman boro., \$5000.

Warren H. Steele to Mitchell Stapleton, 4 tracts in Liberty twp., \$5000.

Joseph Earlston Thropp to Joseph Thropp Co., Inc., lands in Liberty and W. Providence \$1.

Joseph E. Thropp to Joseph E. Thropp, lands in Liberty and W. spend the day.

Jno. L. Longenecker to J. Wilson Amick, tract in Woodbury twp., \$1000.

To Clean Brass.

Wet the brass with ammonia and clean it with ammonia and rub the brass with it. It will clean beautifully.

PROGRESSIVES TO OPPOSE HARDING THRU PRIMARY With Independents Are Pushing New Laws in 9 States to Get Party Control

Washington, Jan. 23.—The campaign of the progressives, independents and radicals for extension of the direct primary system, thru which they aim to get in control of the Republican party in 1924 and prevent the renomination of President Harding, is now in full swing.

A drive is under way to put new or improved presidential primary laws thru nine state legislatures, which are meeting this winter. These states under the basis of representation which prevailed in the 1920 Republican national convention, would be entitled to 243 delegates. The progressives have strong hopes that they will be successful in all or nearly all of these nine states.

Seventeen states already have laws for the selection of delegates by the direct primary. They would have 465 delegates under the 1920 apportionment. Under the revision of the representation in some of these states are not mandatory, but they are sufficiently binding to give a fair expression of the sentiment of the voters.

The total of delegates accorded to the seventeen states which already have primary laws and the nine states which are expected to act this winter was 713 under the 1920 apportionment. Under the revision ordered by the Republican national committee in 1921, the number will be slightly in excess of this figure. The convention of 1920 contained 984 delegates, 493 being necessary to a choice. In 1924, the total number of delegates probably will not be much changed, but the number of \$750 was awarded by the Court southern "hand-picked" delegates for use of said Committee for 1922.

Dallas McCabe vs N. Asbel, assumed estate for \$280.80; verdict for the plaintiff for \$54.75.

Estate of D. Frank Crisman, deceased; widow's inventory filed.

Same estate; order of sale awarded.

Nathan E. Trail vs Charles Diehl and Marshall B. Diehl; plaintiff claimed \$400.00 damage for death of wife caused by automobile accident. Verdict for plaintiff for \$376.50.

Nora Garver vs Elmer Burkett, slander; case settled.

Harry E. Cuppett, Trustee in estate of C. R. Hartman, bankrupt.

Bedford County Tax Company; same on trial.

BEDFORD LEGIONAIRES AGAIN VICTORIOUS

Last Friday night the Bedford Legionaires kept up their winning streak by defeating the Saxon Indians by a score of 14 to 29.

The game was fast, exciting and hard fought throughout. The Saxon boys started off in a winning style by taking two baskets in the first minute of play, but before the first quarter was up, the Legionaires had gained their stride, and were leading by 5 points when the whistle blew for the first quarter. Once in the lead, they simply outlasted their opponents in all stages of the game and were never in danger. The Saxon boys fought gamely until the last whistle and deserve credit for the gameness shown.

The game, although one-sided after the first half, was very fast throughout, due to the splendid returning of Rev. Himes of Schellburg whom the Legionaires have been fortunate enough to secure to handle their games.

A summary of the game follows:

EXTRA SESSION ISN'T EXPECTED

REASONS WHY CONGRESS HAS
CHANGED ITS OPINION AS TO
PRESIDENT'S INTENTION.

SUPPLY BILLS FAR ADVANCED

Ship Subsidy Probably Would Have
No Chance in Next Congress—Mr.
Harding May Take Wife to Florida
in March.

By EDWARD B. CLARK

Washington.—There has come a sudden but not altogether unaccountable change of opinion in congress concerning the likelihood of an extra session. Until a few days ago it was believed that every attempt would be made to force the President to call the members together shortly after the death of the present body, but today the feeling is that the newly elected ones will not come to Washington for legislative purposes until next December.

A filibuster has been in progress in the senate against the ship subsidy bill. No partisanship is involved when the filibuster opinion is expressed. The senators who are talking against time when the ship subsidy bill is up only suffice when the direct charge is made that they are using the tactics of delay. Admission of course can be found in the smile.

The agricultural credits bill at this writing is about to displace ship subsidy as a subject of legislation. The advocates of subsidy hope that having yielded to the sentiment in favor of "agriculture first" they will win support enough later to give the subsidy measure at least a chance for its life. Nevertheless it looks today as if the subsidy bill would not be allowed to reach the stage of a vote at this session, although of course the unexpected may happen.

There are several reasons for the sudden birth of belief that congress will not be convened in extraordinary session. The senate has talked and talked on subsidy, or rather has talked and talked while the subsidy subject was up without saying much about the specific matter, but it has refrained from much talking when the appropriation bills have been under consideration.

Supply Bills Well Advanced.

Not for many years have the supply bills been so far advanced at a short session as is the case at present. The senate when it feels the pulsing movement has a way of putting appropriations through in short order and without the accompaniment of many words. Therefore it seems that the appropriation bills will be well out of the way by March 4, and if such be the case there will be no necessity for an extra session in order to give any department the money wherewithal to keep the wheels moving.

If the Republican majority in the next congress were as heavy as it is in the present one, the President unquestionably would call the lawmakers together again for the express purpose of passing the ship subsidy bill, provided of course if it should fail at the present session. As things are, however, the belief of the administration supporters is that subsidy will have no possible chance of enactment in the next congress and that the President, being well aware of this, will not call an extra session for ship subsidy purposes.

It is understood that as soon as congress quits in March the President will take a few weeks rest from his Washington labors. It is believed in his intention to go to Florida for recreation and, etc., etc. It is said Mrs. Harding is so far convalescing from her recent illness that she will be ready to travel in the early spring. It is known that it is the desire of the President to give his wife the benefit of a change of climate, and of course naturally it is his wish to accompany her.

Harding May Visit Alaska.

Tentative plans are being made at this time for a visit of the President in the summer to the territory of Alaska. This northwestern territory has been a subject for acrimonious debate in congress, and for trouble to at least two of the departments of government for a long time. The President, it is said, wants to go to the territory to judge of things for himself. He will be the guest while there of Scott Bone, former newspaper man and now under the Harding appointment the governor of the territory.

Disputes over government policies in Alaska, it is said, in part were responsible for the willingness of Secretary of the Interior Fall to retire from office. As a man who has known Alaskan conditions for many years has said: "No two officials of government ever have been able to agree on what should be done to rehabilitate the territory."

Every time it is suggested that anything be done along certain policy lines for Alaska, the charge instantly is either that capital is seeking a chance for selfish exploitation or that advocates of conservation are trying to tie up things that the natural resources of the territory cannot be utilized. Alaska has been known in Washington for a long time as "the land of suspicion."

To Entertain Host of Shriners.

In 20 years the population of the city of Washington has increased

from 296,000 to 1,260,000, and the growth continues steadily onward. Seemingly Washington at present cannot house with entire comfort all the people that are within its limits. However, arrangements are being made to entertain for one week next June visitors to a number equaling three-fourths of the population of the town. The salient question today is: "Can Washington do it?"

It is some task that this town is going to undertake. The occasion will be the annual session of the organization known as the "Imperial Council of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine."

At San Francisco last June when the Shriners held their convention, 94 temples were registered with an average daily attendance of 350,000. Up to the present time the Washington committee has 118 temples on its list of applicants for hotel accommodations.

Bolivar.—Dean J. McClure, of this place, has been awarded a citation by the war department for gallantry in action in France, October 12, 1918.

Uniontown.—Using the name of County Commissioner Sebright, may shall, a stranger who represented himself as a Baltimore and Ohio engineer obtained money from three local merchants on checks made payable to C. H. Miller and supposedly given by Marshall on Uniontown bank. The forgeries were not detected until the stranger had disappeared.

Hazleton.—In making preparations to resist possible operations of a gang of thieves who have been working here for some time, Vincent Gregorio accidentally shot himself in the right arm while examining a revolver which had been out of use for several years.

The bullet went through the arm and lodged in his side, and he is in a serious condition at the State Hospital.

Lock Haven.—The Clinton Natural Gas and Oil company, in which a number of local capitalists are financially interested, has struck enough gas already to supply this city. Several months ago a well was brought in with 2,000,000 cubic feet flow and recently one with 1,500,000 feet flow was tapped. Previously to this a number of paying wells were capped waiting until a sufficient volume could be found to warrant piping. The company has two rigs drilling continually, and it is probable that the gas will be piped to this city the coming summer or next fall.

York.—An information charging them with transporting stolen property from one state to another was made by a special agent of the department of justice against five of the men arrested by state police following the attempted "on the distillery at Hellam, I. men accused are Lewis Johnson, William B. Marshall, Edward T. Kavanagh, Henry Maul and James E. Gieseley, all of Baltimore. All with the exception of Marshall are in the York county jail. The five men are said to have transported or caused to have transported stolen trucks from Maryland to Pennsylvania. The trucks, two in number, taken by the state police when the arrests were made, were the property of Meyer Oberfeld, of Baltimore.

Wilkes-Barre.—Directors of the Greater Wilkes-Barre chamber of commerce elected officers as follows: President A. J. Sordani, Forty Fort; vice presidents, E. T. Giering Wilkes-Barre; Herbert Sage, Kingston, and H. R. Hirshowitz, Wilkes-Barre; treasurer, C. W. Laycock, Kingston; assistant treasurer, E. E. Buckman.

Harrisburg.—Presentation of a bill to the legislature making jury service for women optional was one of the recommendations in the report of the grand jury presented to the Dauphin county court. Erection of a new courthouse was another recommendation. The report said that, while it is an established fact that women have equal rights with men, the jury was of the opinion "a great many cases would be brought to an earlier termination by a jury composed of men rather than that of men and women."

Sheridan.—After having been carried along in the courts for nearly fifteen years, the suit of F. J. Osterling against Luzerne county for \$200,000 for designating the courthouse was settled in court here. Under the provisions of the settlement Osterling is to receive \$77,500. His original bill was \$307,000, but it was questioned by the county authorities and through court actions cut down to \$220,000. The case had been before Judge Maxey for the last six years.

The fact that the former war workers stayed here in large numbers accounts for the housing problem, but the fact that so many thousands of people came here on business during the war accounts for the spurge in hotel building. There seems to be a feeling that visitors will continue to come during future years just as they came during the war, and have been coming since to wind up the commercial matters growing out of the war.

Deadly "Sporting" Gun.

Automatic shotguns that kill 500 birds at a single discharge are being used by Pacific coast hunters, according to George Neal, an official of the California state game and fish commission.

The gun, according to Neal, is equipped with a special appliance which permits a sustained and concentrated fire, similar to the machine gun.

Four men, arrested by Neal for exceeding the number of birds the law permits to be killed, confessed they had slaughtered 500 ducks with a single discharge of the gun.

Denver's Famous Mint.

The United States mint in Denver is called the "strong box of the nation." It is considered one of the most perfectly constructed buildings in the world, and its vaults are said to be the finest ever constructed. Not only is money coined in this mint, but it is one of Uncle Sam's money store houses, approximately \$750,000,000 in money and bullion being stored in the vaults.

Port Carbon.—Mrs. John Scott, of Port Carbon, was seriously injured when her automobile was struck by a train on the Philadelphia and Reading rail road here.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ITEMS

Scottdale.—Eighty children of the Pittsburg street school are drinking a pint of milk a day and are thriving on it.

Altoona.—Stricken with paralysis while descending the stairs last week Daniel W. Herring, Altoona's oldest citizen, died in his 99th year.

Harrisburg.—A charter has been obtained for the Bankers' Mortgage company, of Altoona, to be capitalized at \$500,000.

Bolivar.—Dean J. McClure, of this place, has been awarded a citation by the war department for gallantry in action in France, October 12, 1918.

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Hazleton.—In making preparations to resist possible operations of a gang of thieves who have been working here for some time, Vincent Gregorio accidentally shot himself in the right arm while examining a revolver which had been out of use for several years.

Harrisburg.—Inspections of units of the national guard are in full swing under officers of the regular army who have been assigned to duty by the war department. The inspections of units in this section will be carried through by the middle of March. Owing to the inauguration, the inspections of units in this section have been deferred until late in the month.

Philadelphia.—William Schoonover 28 years old, was held without bail for court by Magistrate Fitzgerald charged with the murder of Jerry Carey. Carey, who was 33 years old, lived at 1037 Mount Vernon street, and was shot in the head and killed during an altercation that arose over the ownership of a bottle of liquor. Schoonover, according to the police, was hot-tempered and a bad actor and at the height of the argument he pulled his gun and fired.

Harrisburg.—General improvement in stream conditions throughout the state is reported to the state water commission as the result of rains and snows since the first of the year. Many of the smaller streams are in better shape than for months in spite of cold weather, while the volume of water in the Susquehanna has considerably increased.

Connellsburg.—When it was rumored that the members of the Ku Klux Klan were planning to seize the Connellsburg state armory to assemble, the building was tightly closed and placed under guard.

Williamsburg.—Convicted of dynamiting the house of Joseph Aluisie here, November 1, 1921, Samuel Andreas was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary in Blair county court.

Harrisburg.—Indictments were returned by the Dauphin county grand jury against twenty-six saloonkeepers and hotelmen who were charged with selling beer containing more than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol.

Lewistown.—The Mifflin county commissioners set the tax rate at seven mills, the same as last year.

Bloomsburg.—Miss Harriet Baker fractured her left leg in a coasting accident when her sled went over a steep embankment.

Harrisburg.—A writ, returnable February 5 directing the Phoenix Mutual Fire Insurance company, Phoenixville, to show why its business should not be taken over by the state insurance commissioner and the accounts liquidated, was issued by the Dauphin county court, on application of the state insurance department. The application alleges that affairs of the company are in a hazardous condition.

Milton.—Borough council signed a contract for a modern fire alarm system and will have forty alarm boxes.

Lewistown.—Mayor Robert Montgomery has roped off three streets of the town for the use of the coasters.

Sunbury.—Slipping on the icy sidewalk, Miss Mary Gearhart, a teacher in the public schools, suffered a broken leg.

Connellsburg.—Mrs. Frank Maddas is the donor of a \$1450 bronze bell for the belfry of the St. Rita's Catholic church here.

Poindexter.—When she entered plea of guilty to selling liquor, Mrs. Mary Charlter was sentenced to pay the costs in the case, a fine of \$100 and spend the next four months in the Allegheny county workhouse.

Fayette.—Acting under the direction of the bureau of animal industry, constables here have shot 150 dogs whose owners had failed to take out licenses as required by law.

Hazleton.—Mayor Harvey raised the fine for peddling without a license to \$50.

Ephrata.—Cyrus D. Davidson died here while seated on a chair talking to relatives.

Connellsburg.—When she caught her right hand in a candy roller at a factory, Miss Nettie Bush, aged 17, lost a finger.

Sheridan.—Captain Harry A. Colle, who is investigating in the world war, was appointed chief detective for Lackawanna county.

Harrisburg.—Automobiles figured in 80 grave crossing accidents in the state in November, according to the bureau of accidents of the public service commission.

Sunbury.—Slipping on an icy sidewalk, Mrs. J. C. Collins broke her left leg.

Sheridan.—There was no shortage of liquor with a kick here last year, according to official police report. There were 1884 persons arrested for drunkenness in 1922, as compared with 1665 arrests in 1921 on the same charge. No liquor licenses were granted by the court last year, and all saloons were ordered closed in July by the city authorities.

Media.—Two hundred and eight couples were married by Justice of the Peace Forrest F. Williamson in Media in 1922, fifteen more than in 1921. In the twenty-four years of the 'squire's incumbency he has married a total of 1356 couples.

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Harrisburg.—The board of pardons disposed of three cases held under advisement from the December meeting, recommending a pardon for Roselle E. Blue, Chester, assault and battery, and refusing recommendations for Frank Pannucci, Allegheny, second degree murder, and Adelbert Hay, Philadelphia, assault and battery, etc. Rehearing applications will be considered by the new board, which will reorganize this month with the new Lieutenant governor as chairman. The next calendar will be in February.

Harrisburg.—Inspections of units of the national guard are in full swing under officers of the regular army who have been assigned to duty by the war department. The inspections of units in this section will be carried through by the middle of March. Owing to the inauguration, the inspections of units in this section have been deferred until late in the month.

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Harrisburg.—General improvement in stream conditions throughout the state is reported to the state water commission as the result of rains and snows since the first of the year. Many of the smaller streams are in better shape than for months in spite of cold weather, while the volume of water in the Susquehanna has considerably increased.

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Philadelphia.—William Schoonover

HOW TO KEEP YOUR BABY WELL

By Henry Phipps' Institute,
Philadelphia.

Obedience

The law gives you authority over your child. Do not misuse it. If you want your child to grow into a good healthy man or woman you must train him from his earliest years.

At first, you must direct your authority to make for his proper growth and development. Infants and children cannot know what is good for them. You must be the judge, and like the judge of the courts, your orders must be obeyed. See that when you say a thing you mean it, but first be sure that the orders you give are for your child's good.

To make a child obey your command is not always an easy matter. Some children obey without a question; others resent any interference. Make everything you say count. Let your child feel that you really do know what is best for him. Have reason for what you ask him to do, and insist upon having your requests carried out. After having given an order see that it is followed, even if you must resort to punishment to do so. It is a false love on the part of the parent that does not exact obedience from children.

A child should, however, be taught to think for himself. His sense of responsibility should be developed. Doing comes from thinking and feeling. If you constantly force your child to do the things he does not think about or feel, you will prevent his mind from developing in an orderly manner.

A grown-up's mind and a child's do not work in the same way. A child has a curiosity and interest in things that an adult does not have. So when your child is busy with his own little affairs, which after all, are very important to him, do not disturb him. He is likely to pay no attention to you, not because he ignores your wishes, but because he does not even hear you. Then you think he is disobedient.

Of course, this does not mean that your child should never be interrupted while at play. But be careful not to put your desires so far ahead of his that you make light of what to him are serious matters.

Do not constantly say, "Mother said so, that's enough." Give him reasons when you can. If you and your child have a bond of sympathy and understanding, he will be more likely to do what you want.

Teach him not for obedience but through obedience. Obedience is only a means to an end—and that end, the development of your child's health and character.

BEDFORD COUNTY SABBATH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

The Administrative Division of the State Sabbath School Association of Pennsylvania has a splendid report for December 1922. It is a fine fare, well to the old year in which real progress has been made in the important work of this division. Thirty-eight of the counties scored 100 on the Schedule of Progress. The Major Objective, pushed in 28 counties during December was Monthly Workers' Meeting in the local school. An effort is made to get all the Sunday School workers interested in this important subject. 61 per cent of the schools in Pennsylvania had no workers' meeting last year. In order to make the drive for Monthly Workers' Meeting effective the subject has been attractively concreted. MOUNT POWER has been constructed. The object is for each county to climb the mountain during the year. The present position of each county indicated by the percentage of number of points obtained by each county last year. MOUNT POWER will be constructed and displayed at the State Convention at Williamsport next October. It will show the position obtained by each county during the year, and progress made by each county in the climb indicated.

The book designated for reading during December for the County Presidents was "Devotional Life of the Sunday School Worker" (Brewer-Baker). Twenty-six read the book. It is one of the best yet offered in the series. Every Sunday School teacher and worker ought to secure the book and read it. The book being read during January is "How to Teach Religion" (Betis). In addition to the effort to introduce a live Monthly Workers' Meeting in every school, "Evangelism" is to be stressed during January and for the two months following. The plan is for each school to have the scholars of proper age made decision for Christ and the Church.

The aim of the Administrative Division is to ground a few things well this year. These fundamental things as determined at the Administrative Conference in the State Convention last October are: (1) Monthly Workers' Meetings; (2) Graded Organization; (3) Graded Instruction; and (4) Ingathering. The Workers' Meeting is put first because in fact it is first. It is the open door to progress. A well organized campaign will be put on during the year for the introduction of the other items in every school. These campaigns will be carefully planned and will be pushed vigorously. The whole object is to have every school go forward with the best equipment possible.

REMOVE OIL STAINS

To remove obstinate oil stains mix well three ounces of spirits of turpentine and one ounce of essence of lemon and apply as you would any other scouring substance.

Pass Through Glass.

French scientists have demonstrated that the vapors of iodine and bromine pass through glass, even at a temperature of 100° F.

JUST GOT OVER A COLD

Look out for kidney troubles and backaches. Colds overtax the kidneys and often leave them weak. For weak kidneys—well, read what a Bedford woman says:

Miss Mary Wise, 147 Spring St., says: "Overwork, together with a cold, brought on kidney trouble. I had a steady, heavy pain in my back and when I stooped, I was taken with sharp, stabbing pains across my kidneys. When I got up out of a chair, I became dizzy and dark specks appeared before me. Mornings I felt all out of whack when I got out of bed, my muscles ached and I had a tired-out feeling. There was considerable trouble with my kidneys, too, for they became weak and didn't act as they should. A friend recommended Doan's Kidney Pills to me when I complained of my back, so I got a box at Heckerman's Drug Store. Before I had used all of it, I was cured and have had no occasion to use Doan's since."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Miss Wise had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

Estate of James Cleaver, late of Bedford Borough, Deceased. In the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, Penna.

The undersigned trustee, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, will offer to sell at public sale on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1923

at 2 o'clock p.m. of said day on the premises, a lot of ground fronting 68 feet on the east side of Richard Street, in the Borough and County of Bedford, Penna., adjoining the warehouse property of Davidson Brothers and lot of Eva E. Greenleaf, having a modern two-story frame dwelling thereon erected with electric light, hot water heat and all modern conveniences, late the mansion house of James and Amanda E. Cleaver.

TERMS—10 per cent of bid cash on day of sale and the balance cash on confirmation of sale and delivery of the deed, March 3, 1923. Possession given the purchaser on day of sale.

JAMES E. CLEAVER,
Trustee to sell the real estate
of James Cleaver, deceased.

Attest:
E. M. PENNELL, Atty.
Jan. 19—26 Feb. 2.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY

I will offer for sale at my residence in Osterburg, on Saturday, January 27th at 12 o'clock sharp the following personal property:

Summit range, dining room table, fumed oak chairs, sewing machine, roll top desk, Columbia grafonola, davenport, 9x12 axminster rug, 8x10 tapestry Brussels rug, 8x10 grass rug, dresser, chiffonier, iron bed, linoleum. 12 gauge Stevens pump gun, bed clothing, dishes, crocks, fruit jars and other articles. Terms made known on day of sale.

E. F. Weyant. A. L. Crissman
Auctioneer. Osterburg, Pa.

After Every Meal

WRIGLEY'S WRECKERS

Chew your food well, then use WRIGLEY'S to aid digestion.

If also keeps the teeth clean, breath sweet, appetite keen.

The Great American Sweetmeat

**WHAT IT MEANS TO BE "RUN DOWN"**

A "RUN DOWN" feeling is a danger signal. If you neglect it, you are leaving the door wide open to dangerous diseases.

Build yourself up to health and strength with Gude's Pepto-Mangan. It will purify and enrich your blood, tone up your nervous system, and help you eat well, sleep well and feel well.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan is a time-tried tonic, recommended by physicians for over 30 years. At your druggist—liquid or tablets, as you prefer.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan
Tonic and Blood Enricher

BEECHAM'S PILLS
Safest and best family medicine

**FEDERAL FARM-LOAN BANK ESTABLISHED**

Harisburg, Pa., Jan. 16—Secretary of Agriculture, Fred Rasmussen, who has tendered his resignation to Governor-Elect Pinchot, will, upon leaving office, assume the duties of president of the Pennsylvania-Maryland Joint Stock Land Bank of Harrisburg. The bank has been organized under the provisions of the Federal Farm Loan Act and has been chartered by the United States Treasury, with a surplus of \$50,000. \$250,000 and a surplus of \$50,000.

The bank will work in co-operation with the regular banking interests of the state and will supplement the present banking service by giving long term credits to farmers, under supervision of the Federal Government.

The Federal Farm Loan Board will exercise rigid supervisory power over the new bank. The borrower is the Joint Stock Land Bank who is operating or about to operate a farm makes application for a loan. This is followed by the preparation of an abstract of title by an attorney designated by the Federal Farm Loan Board and an appraisal of the farm is made by an appraiser approved by the Farm Loan Board. With the exception of these two provisions, the loan is nothing more than a contract between the land owner and the bank.

The loan is made for a long term of years—from five to thirty-three years at the option of the borrower. Uniform payments are made semi-annually which not only meet the interest requirements but provide for the retirement of the principal as well. The bank cannot call the loan thus eliminating worry and expense of renewal.

Under the provision of the Federal act, one per cent of the principal plus the interest, is paid each year. Thus if \$1,000 is borrowed, the interest amounting to \$60, and one per cent of the principal, or \$10 is paid annually, a total of \$70. In thirty-three years, continuing these payments annually, the loan has been repaid.

The plan of the bank is to provide maximum capital for the farmer during the first few years when money is most needed. Loans for most farm improvements make large payments on the principle impracticable and often impossible during the first five years.

Associated with Secretary Rasmussen in the new bank will be Harvey S. Adams statistician of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture who will sever his connection with the Department next week to become Secretary and Treasurer of the bank.

Better Country Schools Would Mean a Better Farming Industry.

Editor Capper's Weekly—

There is much complaint about farmers moving to town. Several of my neighbors have rented their farms and gone to town because they want to give their children better than an 8th grade education. They want their children under their care so they give up their own interests and home in the country and go with them.

Why can't we have a 12-grade school in the country. Give the farmer the same chance to educate his children as the town and city people and I think you will see a better farming industry as well as a better rural school system with more of the young people staying on the farm.

Mr. D. is right. The country loses many of its best and its most successful farmers in just this way and for this cause alone.—Editor.

FOR SALE
Black Percheron Stallion

Easy to handle, 1600 pounds good worker, sound in every way, good breeder. Also another good work horse six years old

S. J. Barnes,
Inglesmith, Pa.
Bell Phone 14-R-4 Clearville line.

**FARM LIVE STOCK****AREA PLAN IS RECOMMENDED**

Whole Townships and Counties Should Be Cleaned Up in Eradicating Tuberculosis.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The general sentiment of breeders of cattle regarding tuberculosis eradication, expressed in reports received by the United States Department of Agriculture, is that efforts should be directed toward wiping out the disease from grade as well as from purebred herds. The live stock men feel that animals used for beef production, as well as those kept for dairy purposes, and single cows owned by families, as well as large herds, should be eradicated.

There is always a chance that one diseased animal in a community may contaminate others. It may come in contact with them at fence lines and by going to other farms; or the disease may be spread by its drinking at running streams passing through neighboring pastures. The feeling expressed also is that the disease cannot be kept under control, much less eradicated, if these animals are omitted in the clean-up of any territory. White areas, therefore, like townships and counties, should be cleaned up rather than scattered herds, if the work is to

TELEPHONE SYSTEM POINTS 17,716,500 DIRECTORIES

Some conception of the magnitude of the work involved in compiling and printing the telephone directories of the Bell system is obtained when it is known that there are approximately 2500 different directories published on an average of two annually, and this necessitates the printing of about 17,716,500 copies. The paper used, including the cover stock, weighs approximately 41,725,000 pounds and represents an annual cost of \$1,922,375.

To hand this paper from the mills to the print shops requires approximately 834 freight cars of 50,000 pounds capacity. This would require 14 solid train loads of 60 cars each. To deliver the directories after they have been printed would require nearly 4200 delivery truck loads and several thousand men to deliver the books from the trucks to the subscribers.

There are approximately 21,052 lines of subscribers, 22,000 advertising lines to be erased and during a period of one year, if it were possible to take up one-fourth each month, this book would contain 5,000 pages, 9 inches by 11 1/2 inches, at 1/4 inch. This book would be 52 inches thick. If this book were delivered in a year, the size of the 12,000,000 lines of paper with 1022 pages, there would be more than 50 volumes.

In Pennsylvania, about 22,000 telephone directories are issued each year, which means that almost 32 per cent of the Bell directories published in the United States are used in the Keystone State.

Jockey: "Say, boss, why did you name this horse 'The Voice With the Smile'?"

Owner: "Because the voice with the smile wins."

The oldest telephone operator in the world is believed to be Mrs. Anna Gilliver of Lubec, Lubec, Maine. She is 88 years old and operates a switchboard with 40 subscribers.

FIGURES THAT TALK!

There are over 13,000,000 telephone lines in the United States.

It is hard to believe that here in our own country we have 64 per cent of the world's telephones, but it is nevertheless true, for the total number in the entire world is about 20,000,000.

Europe, with 5,289,606 telephones, has one telephone per 100 population; in fact, there are but 312 telephones per 100 population throughout the entire world.

It can easily be seen to what great extent telephone service has been developed in the United States when it is considered that we have over 12 telephones to every 300 people.

TELEPHONE CORD PLAYS VITAL PART

If Damaged Will Interfere With the Giving of Good Telephone Service.

Good telephone service depends to a great extent upon what appears to be an unimportant part of the equipment—the telephone cord.

If not in good condition, this little cord, usually between five and six feet in length, can cause serious trouble with the service.

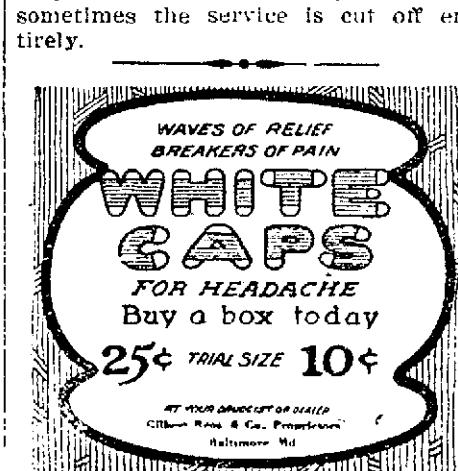
For instance, a simple knot or twist may cause a break in the service by weakening the delicate wires inside and if these wires are completely severed the service will be entirely cut off.

Sometimes a subscriber absent-mindedly jerks the telephone to straighten a twisted cord. While that jerk may not cause any serious trouble at the time, yet it may be the means of tearing loose a connection inside the telephone which will eventually cut off the service.

It is a well-known fact that moisture causes corrosion or rust when it comes in contact with metal and in the telephone business thousands of trouble complaints arise from wet telephone cords. If the cord rests against a wet umbrella or a sponge on the desk or if rain blowing in from an open window falls on the cord, the result will probably be trouble with the service.

Baby, in a playful mood may clamp upon the telephone cord in his travels and start chewing. Everyone knows that baby's salivary glands are exceedingly active and, of course, the danger of a saturated cord is the result. Teething is an important process, but it is hard on telephone cords.

Moisture will gradually work its way into the cord and the result will be corrosion of the wires, which at the very least means a noisy line and sometimes the service is cut off entirely.

**POULTRY****EGG PRODUCTION IN WINTER**

Feeding a Well-Balanced Ration Is of First Importance—Greens and Exercise Needed.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The pullets that are expected to be doing their bit in the laying flock this winter should have been put in winter quarters

BEDFORD GAZETTE RECENT DEATHS OF BEDFORD COUNTY PEOPLE

VICTOR E. P. BARKMAN
Editor and Publisher

Regular subscription price per
year \$2.00, payable in advance and
\$2.50 if paid within the year.

All communications should be ad-
dressed to

Gazette Publishing Co.,
Bedford, Pa.

The Gazette is the leading news-
paper of Bedford County and its cir-
culation is far ahead of any of its
contemporaries. As an advertising
medium it is one of the best in this
part of the state.

Card of Thanks \$1.00, Resolutions

of Respect, \$2.00 Obituary Poetry

5¢ per line. Memorial Poetry 5¢ per

line.

Friday, January 26, 1923.

SUMMER GOLF AND WINTER COAL

With severe cold weather in many sections of the country, in some cases accompanied by heavy snowfalls the coal situation is now more acute than it has been any time this winter. Persons who have heretofore suffered only inconvenience are now undergoing physical suffering for lack of coal. The greatest sufferers are women and children in house inadequately heated or lacking fuel altogether. The acute coal shortage comes at a time, too, when influenza is prevalent in many sections, adding a new danger to the health of all unable to keep warm and comfortable.

Republican administration leaders seem to have chosen this time to boast of alleged achievements of the administration and to indulge in a sort of political Couesism by asserting that day by day in every way everything is getting better and better and that everybody is happier and happier. They cannot, however, distract attention from the fact that after the coal-operators and coal-miners had failed to reach their customary agreement on April 1st, the administration, with the exception of a few idle gestures, permitted the spring months and the summer months to pass without doing anything practical to bring about the resumption of mining and the distribution of coal.

Experience had shown just what would happen unless positive and successful action was taken. Experience told them that coal would sell upwards of \$20 a ton, when it could be had at all, and that the very poor, buying in very small quantities, would pay perhaps twice as much; but above all, experience told them there would be entire communities with little or no supply of coal and that this would be at a time when it was most difficult to transport and distribute coal. Yet, with the same lack of decision and the same uncertainty of what could or should be done, the administration leaders saw the visible supply of coal lessening day by day with nothing done to replenish it. However, in summer one has golf to think of.

It is true that after all the damage had been done through inaction, and a coal shortage and crisis made inevitable, the President appointed a Coal Fact Finder Commission, and he is said, a very good one. Despite this, inferior coke recently sold for \$17.50 a ton in Washington, right under the nose of Mr. Harding and the Fact Finding Commission. If the President had acted with promptness and courage last summer the Commission would not have had such a hard job finding facts nor the public so much hell finding coal this winter.

"President Harding sees nothing in the international or domestic situation which will require an extraordinary session of Congress," says the Washington Post, recognized as the official spokesman of the administration.

When President Harding and his political advisers contemplated the fact that upon the assembling of the next Congress the reactionary Republican party, as at present constituted and controlled, will cease to function, it may be said with obvious truth that Mr. Harding not only does not want an extraordinary or special session of that Congress, but he does not want a regular session either.

Harvard University, speaking through President Lowell, announces that it will exclude negro students from residence in the freshman dormitories. Senator Lodge, who was champion of the force bill for application to the South some forty years ago, is an overseer of Harvard University. Can't he do something to help the negro in Harvard, where he has more influence than he has ever had in the South?

Republican "lame ducks" are not limping in their race to get Secretary Fall's job.

It is going to cost the taxpayers many hundreds of thousands to have the Tariff Commission undertake to make the Fordney-McCumber protective tariff law do what the Republican Congress said it would accomplish when it was enacted.

The total value of sugar in the country during 1922 were 11,200,000 pounds, of that quantity is sold in 1923, under the "protection" of the Fordney-McCumber protective tariff law, it will cost the American people about \$197,000,000 more than they paid last year.

The principal regret expressed at Secretary Fall's resignation is that it was not accompanied by the resignation of Attorney General Daugherty.

Civic Club Holds Interesting Meeting

(Continued from page one)

date's character, his fitness for public trust and confidence, his stand upon vital issues of the day. It likewise does away with the confusion now attending the choice of a thoughtful and conscientious voter. The adoption of a Short Ballot secures, as in Switzerland and in England, a legislative body morally bound to reflect the mind of its constituency instead of a legislative body, in many cases, bribed, corrupted, and lead totally astray by unscrupulous political leaders. As a testimonial of its importance, Mrs. Kiernan stated that the Short Ballot was not included in the Economics Course of many colleges and universities, and has been endorsed by more than 40 states. For municipal affairs, not more than 3 or 4 offices would be elected; all others would be filled by appointment. Possible objection to the great power thus conferred was met by the explanation, that, under present conditions, political caucuses are practically responsible for candidates for all minor offices—hence appointment by trustworthy Governors or Presidents, directly accountable to the people, is greatly to be preferred.

The League's request for Equal Representation of Women on State Committees was met by a willing, even eager, response from both Mr. Baker and Mr. McCollough. The tremendous effort for strict prohibition enforcement, as advocated by Gov. Pinchot, was likewise stressed by the Legislative Council of Women Voters. The enactment of New Child Labor Law, covering 100 instead of 15 per cent of the cases involving employment of child labor, to replace the late Child Labor Law was another measure strongly emphasized by Mrs. Kiernan.

The need for legislative reform in municipal and county management was the next subject under discussion. "Ranshackle County Government," as cited in the National Municipal League Review, refers to the present disproportionate fee system under which County officers holding clerical jobs are drawing professional salaries, and school teachers doing professional work are receiving clerical pay. An adjustment of this unfair wage scale is another item of interest to the women voters.

In concluding, Mrs. Kiernan made a stirring appeal to the courage of the women voter, urging that she follow in the straight and narrow way of reform, braving the wrath and condemnation of politicians, revelling in the joy of a good clean fight for better government.

The regular items of business pertaining to the Civic Club were taken up at this point. Provisions for the entertainment of the County Federation of Women on Jan. 27th was arranged by the appointment of a committee. The receipt of replies relative to the protest entered against the Bursum Indian Bill and the reissuing of the "Fatty Arbuckle" films was announced by the President, Miss Barclay.

Mrs. J. C. Smith, chairman of the Library Committee, announced the receipt of about 1000 books for the new Library, more than 500 of which were included in the recent purchase under the direction of Miss Anna McDonald, of the State Library Commission. No definite date was set for the opening of the Library, on account of the enormous amount of work required in accessioning, classifying, indexing and cataloging these books. Miss Elizabeth Metzger, Treasurer of the Library Fund, reported voluntary contributions amounting to \$210 including a recent contribution of \$25 from Dr. L. Blackwelder and a balance on hand in the Library treasury of \$200.26, payments on the labor commitment of books not yet having been made. Donations of book cases are now being solicited by the Library Committee. Adjournment followed the announcement of a Civic Club Market on Jan. 20th to be given to provide necessary funds for the maintenance of the Civic Club house.

The funeral was held at the Upper Clair church on Sunday at 10 o'clock in charge of Elder John B. Miller, of Curryville.

Calvin C. Young

One of Blair township's prominent

citizens, died at his home at Loop

Station, near Hollidaysburg, Thurs-

day at 12:30 o'clock, death being

due to complications. Mr. Young

was born Sept. 11, 1859, at the

Young homestead in Allegheny town-

ship, the son of John and Mrs. Eliza-

beth Hileman Young. He was mar-

ried at Abilene, Kan., on Oct. 1883,

to Miss Celesta C. Harrington, who

survives with one son, John S.

Young of Bedford and one daughter

Mrs. Emma C. Helsel of Loop Sta-

tion. He is also survived by one bro-

ther, Frederick B. Young of Hollid-

aysburg, and one sister, Mrs. Sarah

Kendall, of Altoona. He was a mem-

ber of the Hollidaysburg Methodist

church and the Scotch Valley Grange

No. 510 P. of H. The funeral was

conducted on Saturday afternoon at

2:30 o'clock, at the home.

Jonas Knipp

Mr. Jonas Kipp of Harrison town-
ship, died last Saturday at his home
in Buffalo Mills. Death was due to
advanced years. He was born Februa-

ry 24, 1838 in Germany. He was

twice married, his last wife being

Ester Kerr, who survives with two

daughters, one living in Colorado.

He is also survived by Lewis Kipp, a

brother in Hyndman.

The funeral was held Monday

afternoon at St. James Lutheran

church on Dry Ridge conducted by

Rev. Hincks, of Schellburg. Inter-

ment was in the Dry Ridge cemetery.

Mr. Kipp was a Civil War veteran

with a very enviable record as a

soldier. He was also a life long mem-

ber of the Lutheran church and was

a splendid citizen.

J. D. Gormley, Secretary

Jan. 19-26 Feb. 2.

DUNNING'S CREEK CHARGE

Pleasant Hill: Preparatory Service

Jan. 27, at 10:00 A. M. Jan. 28, Holy

Communion at 10:00 A. M.

FRIEND'S COVE

REFORMED CHARGE

Rev. R. R. Jones, Pastor

Rainsburg: Sunday School at 9:30

Church Service at 10:30 A. M.

Trinity: Sunday School at 1:30

Church Service at 2:30 P. M.

FRIEND'S COVE

LUTHERAN PASTORATE

J. A. Brosius, Pastor

St. James Regular service 10 a. m.

Borts 2:30 p. m.

NOTICE

Annual meeting of policy holders

Urban Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

of Pennsylvania will be held at

their office Bedford, Penna., Tues-

day, January 30th at 11 A. M.

John P. Cuppett, Secy

Jan. 26, Feb. 9.

CHICKEN AND WAFFLE SUPPER

The Ladies of St. Thomas Catholic

Church will hold a chicken and waffle

supper in the basement of the church

on February 13th.

John P. Cuppett, Secy

Jan. 12-19-26.

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Jan. 12-19-26.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

FARMERS' PAGE

Things Most Needed

M T Phillips,

Guernsey Breeder, Chester County

For a long time much has been done by our Federal Government, as well as by the several states, thru our agricultural colleges, county agents, elaborate systems of soil improvements and research, to increase agricultural products. In encouraging the use of better seeds and improved livestock, much more can, and, no doubt, will be done; all of this is most acceptable and necessary. These efforts, however, guarantee greater production, and we the farmers, for the last three seasons know, that the more we produce the more money we lose.

Quoting from Dr. Holdsworth's paper, read before the last annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce in November, "The farmer's income from corn, hogs, wheat and beef has risen only from eight to seventeen per cent since 1913, whereas their necessary expense of labor and supplies have risen from 40 to 100 per cent since 1913."

The activities in Congress toward helping the farmers by advancing long-time loans and the report of the Secretary of Agriculture of November 15, 1922, to the President, all confirm the very pressing need for a much increased cash return to the President, all confirms the very pressing need for a much increased cash return to the tillers of the soil.

The business of agriculture should neither merit nor require a federal loan any more than should the business of manufacturing. The real reasons for such a loan are, first, the deplorable condition of the farmer's finances and, second, the prospect of a very much reduced production of future crops.

When the farmers, thru their self-help organizations, can and will control production and markets to insure for themselves the costs of production, plus a reasonable profit, during a period of years, then, and only then should the boys remain on the farms and the drift city-ward cease.

An honest and thoro survey of the cost of agricultural production and living conditions on the farms ought to be made by the Federal Government and published. Practical courses of study in farm economics and marketing in our various agricultural schools and colleges would assist in overcoming some of the farmers' losses. This published survey an dthus education should do much toward raising the value of the sixty-two-cent farmer's dollar of today.

The Cause of the Slump

John A. McSparran, Master Pennsylvania State Grange

The deplorable condition in which Agriculture finds itself these days is due to the lack of market. We have for a hundred years had the markets of Europe to take our surplus and when the Federal Reserve Board said no more money for Europe they struck the death knell of agricultural prosperity. Within a few months from the time the government cut off our markets by that decision we were asked to give our corn and wheat to starving Europe.

Pennsylvania has over 200,000 farms which means that at least 1,000,000 people actually live upon producing soil. The field and orchard crops alone last year were estimated as having a value of over \$240,000,000 dollars. This does not include dairy products nor the value of vegetables, poultry and eggs, wool, small fruit, meats, etc. The census report gives the total value of the farm products produced in Pennsylvania in 1919 as being \$110,000,000. If this immense volume of products were properly graded and packed and sold by modern business methods it is safe to say that the returns to the farmers would greatly exceed these figures. The success of the dairyman's association is proof that the plan will work.

Board of Trade Gambling Worse Than Race Track Evil

Editor Capper's Weekly—

I am sending you a copy of what a Chicago paper said about the Board of Trade being so good. They don't tell about the widows and orphans and suicides they make every few days, do they? Nor that the people in the elevator business also the farmers' elevator. They lost millions all told because of this gambling den?

From 1907 to 1920 I was in a grain wire office nearly every day and children would have been slaughtered in Armenia, France and England would have been compelled to recognize humanitarian rather than commercial principles in the Near East and the unspeakable saved him by putting up plenty of Turk would have been where defeat margin and he came out fairly well. Otherwise he would have been ruined him and where he deserved to lost be shorn of his power and banished ed. I know another man who lost from Europe. This country would \$25,000, mostly in notes.

I class the gambling of the Board of Trade in the past a worse evil than race track gambling ever was.

Many cash grain men say the clique

is a bad one. The cash grain trade

is all right and can thrive on legitimate trades and legitimate hedging

that will last for years for the bread.

Many a man and boy not yet born

will some day meet his Waterloo if

this giant octopus, which stretches

across the continent by the use of the press,

to furnish the supplies to refill it as the Postal wires and the Western

Union, the telephone as well as the

mail, is not denied the use of these

methods. Of course not by misrep-

resentation but by facts.

Again does he not know that by agitation even behind closed doors

you please the following bills were

defeated.

1. The proposed constitution as

prepared by the Constitutional Re-

The Outlook

Alva Agee, Secretary of Agriculture, New Jersey

When prices of agricultural products collapsed it was believed that a great production in the cost of supplies, including labor, would follow. Our economists predicted that the general price level would be downward for a long term of years, while prices of farm products would recover somewhat from their extraordinary fall. This adjustment has not come about because there is a shortage in the labor supply, due to very little immigration in the last eight years. If there were a home market for all that our land produces the selling price of its products might correspond fairly well with the cost of labor, which is the big factor in everything that the farmer buys. Our surplus must find a market in other countries, and the price at which it is sold fixes the price in the home market. Our government has given much consideration to easier credits for farmers, and that is a help to those that must be in debt, but the only way that agriculture will get out of debt must be thru the creation of good markets for its surplus.

The outlook would be bright if this government could secure an agreement among the countries of Europe regarding reparations and a return to such a condition of peace and confidence that war preparation would stop! The result would be ability on the part of Europe to offer collateral for loans in this country that would be used in part for the purpose of our food which is so badly needed. If our government calls an economic conference that secures agreement among the countries of Europe and a return to a normal condition of economy and industry, international trade would rapidly be extended and there would be a demand for all the surplus products of our farms at a fair price. It now appears that our government may take action looking toward this end, and the influence of every farmer should be exerted to bring it about. The increase in cost of labor and supplies will cripple our agricultural permanently unless a foreign market is secured.

3rd. It has brought the Communities together in a social way that no other agency could and this in itself cannot be measured by dollars and cents in our lives.

2nd. Every move for better roads for grading heavy hills and who knows how many lives have been saved by abandoning the dangerous mountain road for the level and short cut through the Bedford Narrows all of which emanated from Charlesville Grange.

3rd. It has trained men and women to give expression to their thoughts upon the floor in public gatherings, which is no mean thing.

4th. Dormant Musical and Literary talent has been developed in every local Grange, which has been an inspiration to our Pomona Grange meetings as well as a benefit to themselves and their respective communities.

I would ask those who are sitting around complaining about light subjects being discussed to come and give us (who are simply Grangers paying our dues and keeping the fires burning by regular attendance etc.) some intelligent and conclusive thought upon some of the subjects recently described, light subjects of course for the one who made the remark.

1. Ship Subsidy and Mr. Lasker

2. The Farm Bloc—Is A Bloc a new thing?

3. How may we insure whole some amusement for our Young People?

4. Environment and its effect.

5. Cooperation.

6. How to invest 500 dollars to make house work more convenient and easier.

7. Proper nourishment for growing children.

Light subjects Oh! Cooperation covers not 2 and 3 of the 100 per centers remarks. If he would acquaint himself with Grange work he would know that the Grange has been working along this line, with some encouraging results even tho the public press and other capitalistic agencies are using their utmost to prevent it and disgruntled re-

marks like the nominal Grange made to the 100 per centers and his article in last weeks issue show plainly that they have fallen victim to the propaganda of the capitalistic press and are helping to retard progress more than the press itself.

What a pity it is that a 100 per center does not know that one of the five items on the Grange legislative program is a demand for a tax on capital stock of manufacturing corporations which is one of the first steps necessary to bring about a more just distribution of the burden of taxation. Manufacturing corporations in Pennsylvania represent about \$6,000,000,000 all of which is paying no direct tax while Real Estate is paying from 30 to 90 mills

on the dollar and right now when the Real Estate owners of Chester and Delaware counties are harassed by a gang of barn burners they go

begging for help from state police and manufacturing corporations who pay no direct tax can have the protection of the State force upon request. Better boost the 96000 who are organized to adjust this thing—Don't knock. Other recommendations contained in the report of the Legislative Committee call for more stringent enforcement of the prohibition laws; for legislation that will prohibit the manufacture and sale of "filled milk" for more adequate appropriations for the eradication of tuberculosis in cattle, for the establishment of a state fair and better trespass laws.

The question I can't answer is how any intelligent man can speak lightly of an organization that stands for these things.

The writer of the article in last weeks issue who attends Grange occasionally and claims to be 100 per cent Granger says when he gets with brother farmer who believe in doing things and talking less about them wants to pass the information on to others—very good, why then does he refer to the public press as such a power? Just as though the Grange did not realize it and use its speed increased, and the train rolled

swiftly on. Finally, a passenger in the rear seat could stand it no longer. Frantically clutching a side of the car, he shouted: "I don't give a damn who wins this race, but I hope it ain't a tie."

Again does he not know that by agitation even behind closed doors

you please the following bills were

defeated.

1. The proposed constitution as

prepared by the Constitutional Re-

Sitting Around Complaining.

The above head line attracted my attention in last week's issue of the Farmers Page. I read and was surprised that any one calling himself a 100 per cent Granger would be so ignorant of Grange activities as to call the ideals he enunciated My Program when all except possibly one have been included in program of local, state and national Grange for years and if all so called 100 per centers and normal Grangers would be to be officers of the County and not the local municipality.

2. The Marshall Bill in which assessors and collectors of taxes were to be officers of the County and not the local municipality.

3. The McCurdy Bill abolishing township supervisors.

4. The Edmunds Bill further diminishing the power of school directors.

Done by talking and resolving.

The State Grange for some time has been opposed to the Centralization of power at Harrisburg and now Gov. Pinchot declares centralization of power must be checked also that a revision and equalization of taxation is necessary that the Real Estate owners may live.

The last campaign clearly indicates that the political bosses realize that their day is over unless they recognize the Grange as a factor in Councils of Legislation for did not both parties almost fall over each other in their effort to stand for legislation recommended by State Grange. I wonder if the man who made the disparaging remark to the 100 per cent Granger, knows that it was through several years of earnest work and persuasion of the National Grange thru that peerless leader Leonard Shone that he now enjoys a Rural Free Delivery of mail

every day.

Every rural American could be a Grange and feel proud of it just for that one accomplishment not mentioning the multitude of other pleasures derived from being a true Granger.

A Granger,

vision Commission which would have abolished our Justices of the Peace and appointive powers were given state officers which would have permitted the appointment of even a majority of our county and all of our borough and township officials.

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A Granger,

For The Practical Dairyman

It may be you have been too busy to begin currying the cows since they came into winter quarters. If so, don't go to bed tonight before you have been down and carefully combed them off.

Note that we said carefully. This work may be done in such a way that the cows will feel more uncomfortable than they would if you had not touched them. Most folks like to have their backs scratched once in a while, but we don't want it done with a garden rake and a man sitting on the head of the rake to make it dig deeper. Go softly.

You are not safe to feed all cows by the same standard; that is, some cows ought to be fed more than others. Watch your cows. See how well they clean up their mangers. If they leave a lot, slow down a bit.

Feed according to capacity and feed down, as they do when watered rule I know. Beats the steelyards all hollow.

Big claims are made for individual water buckets in the stable, and there would seem to be some reason for it. When a cow can reach over and take a sip of water as she likes, stands to reason that she will enjoy it more than she will if she half splits herself once or twice a day and is uncomfortable for an hour afterward.

And comfort is the thing to be in working condition. Starting the work with a

crippled or seriously-weakened im-

proved for. The comfortable cow is

the cow that does her best. This ap-

pplies to other things than providing

water all day long.

A box stall is a godsend to

where you won't have minutes then.

Never let a cow come in in the

stanchions. It is heartless.

A Granger,

HERE AND THERE ON THE FARM

It is a great thing to have timber on one's farm; in these days when the fuel question is so unsettled. Strike or no strike, the man who has wood for home use is out of the reach of trouble.

The first time there is ice to get, get it. We never know what the weather will be later on.

We live in a time when we is well-nigh necessity. Every dairy farmer is compelled to cool his bulk down, or it will not be accepted.

Then, too, ice-cream has come to be looked upon as a food that everybody ought to have.

Horses that are doing little or nothing ought to have their rations cut down. Grain especially should not be fed too freely. Half a ration is enough.

It always seemed to me best to water my horses before feeding them.

At that time you will want every implement to be in tip-top working condition. Starting the work with a

crippled or seriously-weakened im-

proved for. The comfortable cow is

the cow that does her best. This ap-

pplies to other things than providing

water all day long.

A box stall is a godsend to

where you won't have minutes then.

Go over every implement just as soon as possible. Make a list of every

part needed. Remember, every part

has a number, placed there by the manufacturer to insure identification.

WOMAN'S ATTITUDE TOWARD CITIZENSHIP

New York, Jan. 8.—Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, social and suffrage leader, says: "I believe the modern woman's attitude toward citizenship has rapidly enlarged the vision of the home-keeping woman and provided a bond of interest for all the family. Father, mother and the children talk, as election time approaches, of candidates and issues. I think universal suffrage has had a unifying effect upon the family, and created mutual respect between men and women in the discussion of public affairs.

DESERT GOLD

by

ZANE GREY
Author of *Riders of the Purple Sage*,
*Wildfire, Etc.*Illustrations by
Irwin Flyer

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(Continued)

CHAPTER XVI

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Mountain Sheep.

What Gale might have thought an appalling situation, it considered from a safe and comfortable home away from the desert, became, now that he was shut in by the red-sifted lava walls and great dry wastes, a matter calmly accepted as inevitable. So he imagined it was accepted by the others. Not even Mercedes uttered a regret. No word was spoken of home. If there was thought of loved ones, it was locked deep in their minds.

By tacit agreement Ladd again became the leader of the party. The first thing he asked was to have the store of food that remained spread out upon a tarpaulin. Assuredly, it was a slender enough supply. It was impossible to read the gravity of Ladd's face, for he still looked like a dead man, but the slow shake of his head told Gale much. There was a grain of hope, however, in the significant way with which he touched the edges of sand and salt, "sure it was some packin' all that?"

Then he turned to face his comrades.

"That's little good for six starvin' people marooned in the desert. But the grub and ain't carryin' me. Yaqui can see sheep up the slopes. Water? That's the beginnin' an' middle an' end of our case."

"Ladd, I reckon the waterhole here never goes dry," replied Jim.

"Ask the Indian."

Upon being questioned, Yaqui spoke of the dreaded uno seco of the Mexicans. In a dry year this waterhole failed.

"Dick, take a rope an' see how much water's in the hole."

Gale could not find bottom with a thirty-foot lasso. The water was as cool, clear, sweet as if it had been kept in a shaded iron receptacle.

Ladd welcomed this information with surprise and gladness. "Let's see. Last year was shore pretty dry. Mebbe this summer won't be. Mebbe our wonderful good luck'll hold. Ask Yaqui if he thinks it'll rain."

Mercedes questioned the Indian.

"He says no man can tell surely but he thinks the rain will come," she replied.

"There it'll rain, you can gamble on that now," continued Ladd. "There's only grass for the horses. We can't get out of here with all horses. Dick, take the Indian an' send down the arroyo. Today I seen the horses were gettin' fat. Gettin' fat in this desert! But mebbe they've about grazed up all the grass. Go an' see Dick. An' may you come back with more good news!"

Gale found that the arroyo widened as it opened. Near the head, where it was narrow, patches of gray grass grew everywhere. Gale began to wonder where the horses were. Finally the trees and brush thinned out, and a mile-wide gray plain stretched down to reddish sand dunes. Over to one side were the white horses, and here was grass enough for many: the arroyo was indeed an oasis.

Ladd and the others were awaiting Gale's report, and they received it with calmness, yet with a joy no less evident because it was restrained.

"Because we shall—" she faltered, and her voice failed.

"Mercedes, no white man can tell what'll come to pass out here," said Ladd, earnestly. "Shore I have hopes now I never dreamed of. I was pretty near dead man. The Indian saved me. Belding had it right. Yaqui's our godsend. Now, as to the future, I'd like to know mebbe as well as you if we're ever to get home. Only bein' what I am, I say, Quien sabe? But somethin' tells me Yaqui knows. Ask him, Mercedes. Make him tell. He's a silent Indian, but make him tell."

Mercedes called to Yaqui. At her bidding there was always a suggestion of hurry, which otherwise was never manifest in his actions. She put a hand on his bared muscular arm and began to speak in Spanish. Her voice thrilled Gale, though he understood scarcely a word she said. He did not need translation to know that here spoke the longing of a woman for life, love, home, the heritage of a woman's heart.

"Si!" rolled out the Indian's reply, full of power and depth.

Mercedes drew a long breath and her hand sought Thorne's.

"He says yes," she whispered. "He answers he'll save us; hell take us all back."

The Indian turned away to his tasks, and the silence that held the little group was finally

other cold. Belding

"The desdiful leader stepped closer his round, penetrating amber eyes, which he could not plainly see, intent on that fatal red day. Like unto gods, the other four crowded into his tracks. A few little slow steps, then the leader halted.

At this instant Gale's absorbed at-

tion was directed by Yaqui to the rifle, and so to the purpose of the climb. He reached for the .405, and as he threw the shell into the chamber the slight metallic click made the sheep jump. Then he rose quickly to his feet.

The noble ram and his band simply stared at Gale. They had never seen a man. They showed not the slightest indication of instinctive fear. Gale imagined that they were going to stop still closer. He did not choose to wait to see if this were true. Cer-

tainly it already took a grim resolution to raise the heavy .405.

His shot killed the big leader. The others bounded away with remarkable nimbleness. Gale used up the remaining four shells to drop the second ram, and by the time he had reloaded the others were out of range.

The Yaqui's method of hunting was sure and deadly and saving in energy, but Gale never would try it again. He chose to stalk the game. After being hunted a few times and shot at, the sheep became exceedingly difficult to approach. He failed often. The stalk called forth all that was in him of endurance, cunning, speed. And like a shadow the faithful Yaqui tried over to keep at his heels.

One morning Yaqui spied a flock of sheep far under the curved, broken rim of the main crater. Then began the stalk. Hiding, slipping, creeping, crawling, Gale closed in upon his quarry until the long rifle grew like stone in his grip, and the whipping "spang" ripped the silence, and the strange echo boomed deep in the crater and rolled around, as if in hollow mockery at the hopelessness of escape.

Gale climbed the lava slope, away

round to the right of the arroyo, along an old trail. Yaqui said the Papago had never before his own people hunted there. From the crags Yaqui's searching falcon gaze roved near and far for signs of sheep. Suddenly he grasped Gale and pointed across a deep, wide gully.

With the aid of his glass Gale saw five sheep. They were looking in his direction. Remembering what he had

seen, he turned to face his comrades.

"That's little good for six starvin' people marooned in the desert. But the grub and ain't carryin' me. Yaqui can see sheep up the slopes. Water? That's the beginnin' an' middle an' end of our case."

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tainly it already took a grim resolution to raise the heavy .405.

His shot killed the big leader. The others bounded away with remarkable nimbleness. Gale used up the remaining four shells to drop the second ram, and by the time he had reloaded the others were out of range.

A ghoulish moon haunted the black volcanic spurs. The winds blew silently. Was he alone? No, he did not seem to be alone. The Yaqui was there. Suddenly a strange cold sensation crept over Gale. It was new. He felt a presence. Turning, he expected to see the Indian, but instead a slight shadow, pale, almost white, stood there, not close nor yet distant. It seemed to brighten. Then he saw a woman who resembled a girl he had seemed to know long ago. She was white-faced, golden-haired, and her lips were sweet, and her eyes were turning black. Nell! He had forgotten her. Over him flooded a torrent of memory. There was tragic woe in this sweet face. Nell was holding out her arms—she was crying aloud to him across the sand and the cactus and the lava. She was in trouble, and he had been forgetting.

That night he climbed the lava to the topmost cone, and never slipped on a ragged crust nor touched a choya thorn. A voice had called to him. He saw Nell's eyes in the stars, in the velvet blue of sky, in the blackness of the engulfing shadows. She was with him, a slender shape, a spirit, keeping step with him, and memory was strong, sweet, beating, beautiful. Far down in the west, faintly golden with light of the sinking moon, he saw a cloud that resembled her face. A cloud on the desert horizon! He gazed and gazed. Was that a spirit face like the one by his side? No—he did not dream.

In the hot, sultry morning Yaqui appeared at camp, after long hours of absence, and he pointed with a long dark arm toward the west. A bank of clouds was rising above the mountain barrier.

"Rain!" he cried; and his sonorous voice rolled down the arroyo.

Those who heard him were as shipwrecked mariners at sight of a distant sail.

Dick Gale, silent, grateful to the depths of his soul, stood with arms over Blanco Sol and watched the transforming west, where clouds of wondrous size and hue piled over one another, rushing, darkening, spreading, sweeping upward toward that white and glowing sun.

"Oh! I felt a drop of rain on my face!" cried Mercedes; and, whispering the name of a saint, she kissed her husband.

Ladd, gaunt, old, bent, looked up at the maelstrom of clouds, and he said, softly, "Shore we'll get in the bosses, an' pack light, an' hit the trail, an' make night marches!"

Then up out of the gulf of the west swept a bellowing wind and a black pall and terrible flashes of lightning and thunder like the end of the world—fury, blackness, chaos, the desert storm.

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CHAPTER XVII

The Whistle of a Horse.

At the ranch-house at Forlorn River Belding stood alone. He took up the gun belt from his table and with slow hands buckled it around his waist. He seemed to feel something familiar and comfortable and inspiring in the weight of the big gun against his hip. He faced the door as if to go out, but hesitated, and then began a slow, plodding walk up and down the length of the room. Presently he halted at the table, and with reluctant hands unbuckled the gun belt and laid it down.

The action did not have an air of finality, and Belding knew it. He had been a sheriff when the law in the West depended on a quickness of wrist; he had seen many a man lay down his gun for good and all. His own action was not final. Of late he had done the same thing many times, and this last time it seemed a little harder to do, a little more indicative of vacillation. There were reasons why Belding's gun held for him a gloomy fascination.

The Chases, those grasping and conscienceless agents of a new force in the development of the West, were bent upon Belding's ruin, and so far as his fortunes at Forlorn River were concerned, had almost accomplished it. One by one he lost points for which he contended with them. He carried into the Tucson courts the matter of the staked claims, and mining claims, and water claims, and he lost all. Following that, he lost his government position as inspector of immigration; and this fact, because of what he considered its injustice, had been a hard blow. He had been made to suffer a humiliation equally as great. It came about that he actually had to pay the Chases for water to irrigate his alfalfa fields. The never-filling spring upon his land answered for the needs of household and horses, but no more.

These matters were unfortunate for Belding, but not by any means wholly accountable for his wavy and unhappy and brooding hate. He believed Dick Gale and the rest of the party taken into the desert by the Yaqui had been killed or lost. Two

months before a string of Mexican horses riderless, saddled, starved for grass and wild for water, had come to Forlorn River. They were a pair of the horses belonging to Rojas and his band. Their arrival complicated the mystery and strengthened convictions of the loss of both pursuers and pursued.

Belding's unhappiness could hardly be laid to material loss. He had been rich and was now poor, but change of fortune such as that could not have made him unhappy. Something more somber and mysterious and sad than the loss of Dick Gale and their friends had come into the lives of his wife and Nell. He dated the time of this change back to a certain day when Mrs. Belding recognized in the elder Chase an old schoolmate and a rejected suitor. It took time for slow-thinking Belding to discover anything wrong in his household, but gradually he had forced on him the fact of some secret cause for grief other than Gale's loss. He was sure of it when his wife signified her desire to make a visit to her old home back in Peoria.

A letter she had received contained news that may or may not have been authentic; but it was enough, Belding thought, to interest his wife. An old prospector had returned to Peoria, and he had told relatives of meeting Robert Burton at the Sonoyta oasis fifteen years before, and that Burton had gone into the desert never to return. To Belding this was no surprise, for he had heard that before his marriage. There appeared to have been no doubts as to the death of his wife's first husband. The singular thing was that both Nell's father and grandfather had been lost somewhere in the Sonora desert.

Belding did not oppose his wife's desire to visit her old home. He thought it would be a wholesome trip for her, and did all in his power to persuade Nell to accompany her. But Nell would not go.

It was after Mrs. Belding's departure that Belding discovered in Nell a condition of mind that amazed and distressed him. She had suddenly become strangely wretched. She would tell him nothing. But after a while, when he had thought it out, he dated this deplorable change in Nell back to the day on which he had met Nell with Radford Chase. This indefatigable waster had not in the least abandoned his suit. A slow surprise gathered upon Tom Belding when he saw that Nell, apparently, was accepting young Chase's attentions. At least, she no longer hid from him. Belding could not account for this, because he was sure Nell cordially despised the fellow. And to ward the end he divined, if he did not actually know, that these Chases possessed some strange power over Nell, and were using it. That stirred a hate in Belding—a hate he had felt at the first and had manfully striven against, which now gave him over to dark brooding thoughts.

Midsummer passed, and the storms came late. But when they arrived they made up for tardiness. Belding did not remember so terrible a storm of wind and rain as that which broke the summer's drought.

The Chases had extended a main irrigation ditch down to Belding's farm, skipped the width of his ground,

then had gone on down through Altar valley. They had exerted every influence to obtain right to connect these ditches by digging through his land, but Belding had remained obstinate. He refused to have any dealings with them. It was therefore with some curiosity and suspicion that he saw a gang of Mexicans once more at work upon these ditches.

At daylight next morning a tremendous blast almost threw Belding out of his bed. It cracked the adobe walls of his house and broke windows and sent pots and crockery to the floor with a crash. Belding's idea was that the store of dynamite kept by the Chases for blasting had blown up. Hurriedly getting into his clothes, he went to Nell's room to reassure her, and telling her to have a thought for their guests, he went out to see what had happened.

A great yellow cloud, like smoke, hung over the river. This appeared to be at the upper end of Belding's plot, and close to the river. When he reached his fence the smoke and dust were so thick he could scarcely breathe, and for a little while he was unable to see what had happened. Presently he made out a huge hole in the sand just about where the irrigation ditch had stopped near his line. For some reason or other, not clear to Belding, the Mexicans had set off an extraordinarily heavy blast at that point.

Belding pondered. He did not now for a moment consider an accidental discharge of dynamite. But why had this blast been set off? The loose sandy soil had yielded readily to shovel; there were no rocks; as far as construction of a ditch was concerned such a blast would have done more harm than good.

Number Ten is the Best Blood Purifier made.

A Fifty-cent bottle contains a two months treatment and spring is the best time to use it.

Ed. D. Heckerman
The Druggist

In the Little House

By FRANK H. WILLIAMS

(© by McClure's Newspaper Syndicate.)

Every day Grace Henderson passed the little house in the trees and every day she looked at it wistfully and eagerly.

So far it hadn't been occupied, though a sign in the front yard advertised that it was for sale for cash or on terms. And every time Grace saw the house still empty she sighed with relief.

Grace wanted that house for her very own. Of course there wasn't apparently a chance in the world that it ever would be hers. She had no money with which to buy it, she had no kith nor kin who might buy it for her, and there was no ardent young man in Grace's life eager and anxious to make her its presiding genius.

But still the desire was there in Grace's heart, and the hope, too.

This desire and this hope filled her days with longing and her nights with dreams.

But dreams they were which were too good to last, Grace thought, for on one doleful morning when she passed the house she saw that the sign was gone and that there were curtains in the windows of the house and smoke rising from the chimney.

Grace put in a bad day after this. Twice she was reproved by her employer. Twice she put on her hat determined to leave the hateful place never to return. And twice she put her hat back on the hook, shook herself into a determined effort to try again.

By the end of the day, however, she had determined upon a course of action which she knew was wild, crazy, foolish in the extreme. But what if it was all this and more, too? It was at least something different from the eternal drudgery and grind of her present life.

Early that morning found Grace rather timorously knocking at the door of the little house.

Presently a pleasant faced young matron answered her knock. Grace liked her at once, and wondered what her husband was like.

"I wonder if you'd have any work for me helping you get settled in this house?" Grace queried. "I just quit my job in an office today. I got so tired of office work I couldn't stand it any more, and this house—well, I've always liked it. Here's a reference from my employer."

"Come in," said the matron.

She led Grace into a large living room which, though large, was cozy and comfortable, and which, when furnished with the materials now scattered here and there about the room, gave promise of being extremely attractive. Grace liked the room and the furnishings at once.

Grace the matron read the short reference and then looked up and smiled.

"My name is Mrs. Branning," she volunteered. "Before I was married I felt much the way you do. I'd like to have your help. Could you come by the day?"

"Yes," said Grace eagerly.

The matter of pay was settled at once and the hour at which Grace was to arrive in the morning—eight o'clock. And presently Grace found herself back again in her boarding house room feeling more alert, more live, and even happy. She was going to be a part of the little house for a while, and that was something!

The man of the house was gone before Grace arrived. Nor did he return before she left in the evening. Grace wondered what he was like, young, of course; good looking, probably, and successful. What a lucky girl Mrs. Branning was, and she, like Grace, had once worked in an office and felt tired and discouraged.

Grace and Mrs. Branning got on splendidly together. They were both about the same age, and their experiences had been quite similar, with the exception that Mrs. Branning was married, while Grace was not.

"You ought to be married," said Mrs. Branning to Grace suddenly one day.

Grace looked up, startled; then, seeing the candid, kind eyes of the matron fixed upon her's, colored.

MARRIED! That was what she wanted of life—husband and a home, like this.

"Yes," said Grace slowly. "I wish I were."

Once more life seemed to Grace to be interminable and unutterably blue. Suddenly she dropped into a chair and covered her face with her hands. It was only by a strong effort that she kept from bursting into tears. Mrs. Branning's hand patted her shoulder.

"There, don't worry," said Mrs. Branning. "I'm going to find you a husband—a nice man!"

Grace looked up, blushing excitedly.

"You will?" she cried.

"Yes, soon."

But, though this promise meant so much to Grace, it seemed at once to pass out of Mrs. Branning's mind. The next day when Grace reported for work she found Mrs. Branning gloomy and preoccupied. The next day it was worse. There was trouble in the air. Was Mrs. Branning quarreling with her young husband?

The third day, while Mrs. Branning said nothing to Grace, it was evi-

dent that a grave crisis was at hand. And so Grace was not surprised when on the fourth day she found the house silent and locked and a note addressed to her in Mrs. Branning's hand attached to the front doorknob.

Grace read the note sadly.

"Dear Grace," the note read, "I'm going away and may not be back for some time. Please take the key from under the front door mat and give the house an airing and clean things up. Sorry we won't need you any more. Inclosed is check up to the end of the week. Yours truly, Bessie Branning."

This, then, was the ending of her little adventure—the end, too, of Mrs. Branning's efforts to find a husband for her.

Depressed and unhappy, Grace opened the house and went through the morning tasks.

How she wondered, could a woman quarrel with a husband who had provided her with such a dear home? How could any woman ever quarrel with any man who lifted her life out of nothingness into something worth while?

The morning passed quickly. At noon Grace sat on the davenport in the now perfectly furnished living room and tried to make believe that the house was her own.

A step on the veranda interrupted her. A man entered the room—a young, handsome, prosperous looking man.

Grace jumped at once to her feet.

"You're Mrs. Branning's husband, I suppose," she ejaculated. "This is your home?"

"Yes," the man replied. "You're Grace, who's been helping Mrs. Branning?"

"Yes."

"Mrs. Branning says you like this house very much—that you wish it was your own."

"Yes."

"Well," here the man hesitated for a moment, looked at Grace keenly, then with embarrassment went on, "I'm looking for a wife!"

"Your wife—Mrs. Branning's gone!" cried Grace. "I've got a note from her."

"My wife—Mrs. Branning?" gasped the man. Then, to Grace's surprise, he laughed. "Why, she's not my wife, she's my sister!"

"Your sister!" gasped Grace.

"Yes, she's been here helping me get settled. I'm a bachelor and I've been living in rooms so long I decided to get a home of my own, whether I found a wife or not. Now her husband's sick—been sick for a couple of days, and she's gone back to him. And I—" he broke off abruptly to smile at Grace, "say, you ought to hear the fine things she says about you!"

"Oh," cried Grace, as she felt her face become a fiery red. "Oh, I've got to go now."

She made for the door.

"Don't go—there's a lot I want to say to you."

"Oh, I must, I must," she exclaimed.

Through the door she ran. Her heart beat tumultuously. The world seemed joyous and pleasant, her soul sang.

And when the owner of the house caught up with her and stopped her with a hand on her shoulder, she turned to him with a smile of dreams come true.

Mrs. Branning had found her a husband!

WORD FIRST USED IN WEST

Etymologists Pretty Well Agreed That "Bogus" Had Its Origin There in the Year 1827.

After many years' debates by grammarians and etymologists over the origin of the word "bogus," used as a synonym for "counterfeit," investigation has brought to light that the word was first used by Ebenezer Howe in the Painesville, Ohio, Telegraph issue of July 6, 1827.

That the Telegraph first used the word is ascertained by the New England dictionary, which also states that the Telegraph used a capital "B" in spelling the word at that time, for the following reason:

"Bogus" is believed to be a corruption of the name of a Borghese who is said to have worked off a great amount of counterfeit bills on the inhabitants of the West and Southwest. Counterfeit money came to be known by the term "Borghese," then the Italian name was changed to "Borges" by the westerners, and finally the word "Bogus" was coined by the telegraph.

The latter word immediately struck the popular fancy and has remained in the general language of the country, the capital "B" finally being reduced to a small letter.

Fiction à la Mode.

A German novel is a book in which two people want each other in the first chapter, but do not get each other until the last chapter.

A French novel is a book in which two people get each other right in the first chapter, and from then on to the last chapter don't want each other any more.

An American novel is a book in which two people want each other at the start, get each other, and then want each other clear through to the end.

A Russian novel, however, is one in which two people neither want each other, nor get each other, and about this 450 profoundly melancholy pages are written.—Translated by "World Fiction" (New York) from *Jugend* (Munich).

Poultry

POINTS ON POULTRY CULLING

Well to Discard Young Cockerels and Pullets That Are Slow in Growing and Feathering.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In selecting the future flock it is well to discard the young cockerels and pullets that are slow in growing and feathering, and also those that have crooked beaks, backs, legs and tails.

The winter flock of chickens should consist only of the best grown pullets of the year which hold out some prospect of "earning their keep." Culling is usually begun in July and August by successful poultry raisers, and by the end of September all nonproducers should be weeded out of the flock, with a consequent reduction in the feed bill. Hens which have been fed for more than a year and which molt during July and August are likely to be

The majority of beef producers," says Mr. Carnes, "prefer to have their calves dropped in the spring of the year. The calves can walk with their dams on pasture during the summer, and be secured in the fall about the time they go into winter quarters. By this practice the beef cows can be wintered more economically. They require less shelter and labor, and less concentrated food than when they are held indoors. A beef cow of 1,000 pounds supports a calf of 100 pounds per month when on pasture with 100 pounds grain. When the pasture is poor or the grass is

standardized Flock of One Breed.

slackers and should be the first to go. The chances are they will not lay again for some time, the poultry specialist of the Alabama experiment station believes. It is usually advisable to standardize the flock by having all of one breed, but there are special conditions under which the raising of two breeds is advised. Those having mongrel chickens will find it profitable to develop a purebred flock, the United States Department of Agriculture advises.

This can easily be done within two or three years by buying a few settings of eggs of the desired breed for hatching purposes. Recent investigations at the U. S. experiment farm indicate that quicker results may often be obtained by such a purchase than by grading up the mongrel stock.

SEPARATE PENS FOR PULLETS

By Keeping Breeders Apart From Rest of Flock They Can Be Handled Differently.

It is often desirable to keep the pullets and the older hens separate. It may be that the flock owner will want to use more of the tested hens for breeders, and by keeping them apart from the rest of the flock they can be handled a little differently, says the United States Department of Agriculture. The yearling hens, or sometimes older ones, and the well-developed pullets are better for the breeding flock because the larger eggs produced will bring out larger and stronger chicks.

Some poultry raisers think that the older hens are better than even well-grown pullets that are laying full-sized eggs. They say that the germ cell in the egg from the older bird is stronger. However, eggs from the best pullets ordinarily will produce satisfactory chicks.

Doultrey Notes

Success with poultry depends more on health than on breed.

It is a good plan to have hoppers hung on the wall where grit and oyster shell are always accessible.

Good bright alfalfa hay saved from the last cutting will come in handy this winter when green feed is scarce.

If the thought ever comes to you of crossing breeds, forget it. It's a step backward in the chicken business.

These cool mornings foretell the coming soon of cold and stormy days. It's time to see that the poultry house is made windproof.

Besides being educators, the poultry shows will stimulate your pep and enthusiasm for better chickens, which in turn will increase profits.

It's far better to have the cement floor of a henhouse set on a 6 to 10-inch layer of coarse stones. Dampness is fatal to hens.

Young ducks will often begin laying about five months of age, although the breed and the management will cause a variation.

Milk contains a considerable amount of animal protein, and is fine for hens but might not be counted on as a substitute for meat scraps or tankage in the dry mash.

LIVE STOCK FACTS

SOUND POINTS ON BABY BEEF

Producer Generally Finds It Necessary to Breed His Own Stock—Well-Bred Cows Best.

The producer of baby beef generally finds it necessary to breed his own stock. Calves with the conformation and quality to finish at 18 months of age are seldom bought on the market in any numbers of uniform type, and at a figure where they can be profitably fed out. Older and plainer stock can be bought for less money, will make larger gains and sell at about the same price a hundred pounds as the finished calf.

The problem for the producer of baby beef is to get his raw material of the proper quality as cheaply as possible, and in the opinion of N. K. Carnes of the live stock division at University farm, he can generally do this best by keeping a herd of real, well-bred beef cows, and by feeding and caring for them economically. The feed and care of the cow will be charged against the fattened calf.

"The majority of beef producers," says Mr. Carnes, "prefer to have their calves dropped in the spring of the year. The calves can walk with their dams on pasture during the summer, and be secured in the fall about the time they go into winter quarters. By this practice the beef cows can be wintered more economically. They require less shelter and labor, and less concentrated food than when they are held indoors. A beef cow of 1,000 pounds supports a calf of 100 pounds per month when on pasture with 100 pounds grain. When the pasture is poor or the grass is

A Purebred Bull Builds Up a Herd.

can be generally fed at a profit. Breeding cows can be wintered well on good legume hay or on carbonaceous roughages with some nitrogenous concentrates to balance the ration. The beef cow should utilize the roughage on a farm to maintain her body weight. The high-priced concentrates can be fed more economically to her growing calf.

Regular care, with plenty of pure water and salt will go a long way toward keeping a cow in condition.

Do not let her get down thin, because it always costs money to put on flesh, and she must be in condition if she is to raise a healthy, vigorous calf."

TAKE CARE OF BOAR'S FEET

Many Superior Animals Have Been Runned Because Owner Neglected His Toe Nails.

Did you ever see a big boar stumbling around with his toes sprained and his pasterns down nearly to the ground? Certainly you have. Many a good boar has been ruined because his owner did not take care of this animal's feet. In trimming the boar's feet first gain the confidence of the animal. Be patient and quiet with him and you can do almost anything with a boar; but just as soon as you antagonize him it will be impossible to accomplish anything.

Scatch the boar on the flank and he will be down and stretch out so that it is possible to get at his feet without causing him any discomfort. At the same time you will have him in a position to do the work with the least effort on your part. Use a sharp knife and pare off the bottom of the foot. Trim the toe back until you reach the quick; you will do no harm if you draw a little blood as it is necessary to trim into the quick in order to get shortness of toe. Each toe that you trim the foot will be able to shorten the toe a little more so that by patient effort even a bad toe can be shaped up nicely and trained to grow in the correct shape.

SOW-FEED AT WEANING TIME

Object Is to Check Secretion of Milk—Dry Oats Are Safe Feed for Short Period.

When pigs are weaned the food should be cut down to check the secretion of milk. Dry oats make a safe feed for a sow for a few days. If the mother gets very fat it is a good plan to turn the sow out with the pigs once a day for a few days. By this system the sow's milk secretion is reduced, and she is dried up gradually.

POINT

On Saturday January 20th, Mrs. Peter A. Shaffer gave a surprise dinner for her husband, it being his sixty fourth birthday. The following named persons were present: Mr. and Mrs. Peter A. Shaffer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shaffer and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Miller, and the son, Mr. and Mrs. Clay Shaffer, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Shaffer and son, Mr. George W. Blackburn, Stingo Blackburn, Misses Blanch and Katherine Blackburn, Ada and Allen Shaffer, Mrs. Scott Dibert, and Mr. J. C. Miller. The good dinner was enjoyed by all.

J. W. Hissong of Windber, is spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Hissong.

COTTONSVILLE

Mrs. Blair Weyant and children, George, Marie and Bruce, of Sproul, spent Saturday night with her mother, Mrs. Ellen Black.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Claar made a business trip to Altoona Saturday.

Levi Walter spent Monday evening with his sister, Mrs. Fred Claar.

Charles Claar is confined to his bed with the measles.

Mrs. George Eicher, of East Freeport, was a short time caller at Joseph Claar's Saturday.

The funeral of Emmanuel Walter which was held in the Upper Claar church on Sunday was largely attended.

Linnie Claar spent Friday afternoon with Cecilia Claar.

HYNDMAN

Mrs. S. J. Noel was called to Altona Saturday on account of the illness of their daughter, Mrs. H. L. Metzger.

Miss Virgie Shaffer left last week for an extended visit with Connellsville friends.

Mr. A. G. Grabbe spent Friday evening at Netfisville.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Carpenter, of Carlisle are visiting friends in and about Hyndman.

Mrs. Lillie Horne and son, John, of Mann's Choice, are visiting their cousin, Miss Estella Garber.

Miss Mary Park, assistant Principal is ill and Mrs. John O'Koke is filling the vacancy.

Mrs. W. H. Williams was a Pittsburgh visitor one day last week.

The lecture on "Sight and Insight" by Dr. Mattison Wilbert Chase Monday evening was well attended and enjoyed by all.

A very interesting program was given by the Fourth room in Parent Teachers meeting last Thursday evening.

Mrs. Ed. Hayman has gone to the Allegheny Hospital, Cumberland, for treatment.

We are glad to note that Mr. C. T. Sawyer, who had a limb amputated by an engine recently is improving.

The Ladies Aid of the M. E. Church will meet at the home of Mr. Guy Cook Friday evening.

Mr. Howard Miller is suffering from quinsy.

Mr. and Mrs. Mahlon Evans are rejoicing over the arrival of a young son.

Mr. Ray Carpenter and family, of Pittsburgh, were recent visitors with his mother, Mrs. Henry Fox.

SPRING HOPES

Carl Hinton, wife and two children of Claysburg spent Sunday with Mrs. Hinton's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Smith.

Mrs. Martin Daugherty who has been sick is reported better at this time.

D. F. Deane has been on the sick list the past two days.

Miss Muriel Howard Gordon was in Johnstown with a load of produce last week.

Edwood Callahan attended court as a juror last week.

Mr. Mollie Miller and Mrs. Valentine Leppert were Johnstown visitors last week returning home Friday evening.

Word was received here of the death of Paul McMullen, of Johnstown who died Sunday. Mr. McMullen was an old acquaintance of the writer.

SCHELLBURG

Plenty of ice and lots of falls.

The majority of the people of our town are afflicted or have been with the grippe or something similar.

Mr. Jasper Troutman, of Cessna, salesman for the Deico Light Co., was here Monday shaking hands with old friends, swapping stories and looking after the welfare of the company.

Riley Fisher is home again after a sightseeing trip to Greensburg and Jeannette for a five day recreation. Riley says great many changes here as the old gray cat don't seem like she used to be.

John Schebler had the misfortune on Monday of skidding on the ice, damaging his Ford Coupe.

Robert Fisher, of here and his lady friend of Bedford, spent some time Saturday evening here at Lawrence Shaffers.

T. H. Rock made a flying business trip to New Paris on Monday.

The Misses Croyle and Miller, of Osterburg, were here Sunday evening on business.

Max, the famous coach dog, of Mrs. Sarah Horne died Saturday morning with the dread disease, dog distemper or La Grippe.

Bob Colvin is on the sick list.

Mrs. Mary Shoemaker, daughter of Mrs. Mrs. Flor Shoemaker who had the misfortune of getting her leg broke while coasting at school last week is getting along very nicely.

George Deane and William Ellenberger made a flying trip over the mountain on last Friday.

Mrs. Katherine Slack returned on Sunday from a visit with her son, John at Pittsburgh.

Rev. E. J. Himes has returned from his visit to his parents near Harrisburg.

Why Not Mark the Site of Ft. Bedford

(Continued from page one)

Hon. J. Anson Wright and that a proper movement is begun that will end until Fort Bedford receives the recognition it justly merits.

The history of Fort Bedford seems to be similar to the disunion of many families tracing their line of descent to ancestors of Revolutionary days—the further back the more distinguished, for about 100 years ago, 7500 soldiers were reviewed by Washington where the town of Bedford now stands.

During the Pontiac war of 1763 Fort Bedford appears to have played a most important role.

We read: "Many of the families for miles about collected at this fort in order to secure their safety from the enemy. Many, however, had not reached the fort when they found themselves pursued by the merciless enemy, and at whose hands some forty odd families were murdered and scalped and many taken into captivity."

Nothing would impress more fully the great debt of gratitude we of the present generation owe to these frontiersmen than if it were possible to stand aside and behold that review as it marched before General Washington.

I presume at that time there was no field or clearing large enough to accommodate them. Among these troops were some of the King's Highlanders. What a contrast in style of uniform there must have been! The great need of commanders of these Forts appeared to have been more shot, powder and flints.

In our early school days the pupils were wont to debate:

"Resolve that Science has done more for civilization than War."

To think of those frontiersmen not possessing even a match (invented 1836), knowing nothing of the use

of ice in the summertime, and some of our vegetables regarded as poison, then picture a regiment of our present day U. S. Regulars with machine guns, airplanes and modern weapons of war appearing at that Review.

The contract and amazement following would have been equal to a dose of Tear Gas.

If you notice I did not include the appearance of an auto, for the roads then, as I picture them, were but little better than a present day bark road: nothing but a Ford could have gone out of site and returned.

It was Fort Bedford that made possible the present location of the Lincoln Highway. Generals Washington and the Virginians were much opposed to making the road west as was done.

Howard Cessna

AUDITOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF G. Augustus Kelser deceased.

The undersigned, appointed auditor by the Orphans Court of Bedford County, Pa., to ascertain the debts, construe the will and make full and complete distribution of the balance in the hands of Lena Cummings and Harry Smith, Executors of the last will of G. Augustus Kelser, late of Kimmell Township, deceased, will sit to perform the duties of his appointment, at the Court House in Bedford, Pa., on Friday, February 16th, 1923, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons interested in said estate shall appear or be forever debarred from participating in the funds of said estate.

Emory D. Claar, Auditor

Frank E. Colvin, Attorney

Jan. 26 Feb. 2-9.

Because it contains that lovely forgotten taste of genuine whole wheat.

Mooreheads Market

SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY

Beef, Pork, Lamb, Veal

juice) 15 for 25c

Florida Tangerines (sweet and

Plate boil or brisket lb. 10c

Chuck roast all cuts lb. 15c

Hamburg fresh ground lb. 15c

Fresh pork shoulders (small) lb. 17c

Fresh pork butts lb. 22c

Fresh sausage (all pork) lb. 25c

Fresh smoked sausage (all pork) 25c

Fresh pork side (half or whole) lb. 20c

Fresh pork chops lb. 25c

Breast of spring lamb lb. 15c

Shoulder lamb roast lb. 30c

Shoulder lamb chops lb. 32c

Breast of veal lb. 18c

Shoulder veal roast lb. 25c

Shoulder veal chops lb. 30c

Kidney veal roast lb. 32c

Fresh scrapple lb. 5c

Fresh liver pudding 2 lb for 25c

Fresh country butter lb. 50c

Swiss, Pimento, Brick, Long Horn and Lemburger Cheese, Ripe Bananas, celery, iceberg lettuce, cabbage, grapes, cranberries, grape fruit, Florida oranges, fresh turnips, carrots, parsnips and sweet potatoes.

Look for This Label

You Will Like It!

Howard Cessna

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Jan. 26 Feb. 2-9.

Because it contains that lovely forgotten taste of genuine whole wheat.

Enright's All O' the Wheat

By R. E. Cessna

There's not a single bit of goodness taken out—it's guaranteed 100% whole wheat bread.

All we ask is that you order a loaf to try—get it today and you'll want it always.

Bedford Sanitary Bakery

Surely That Bill Is Paid

"Here in my mail is a bill from the Bon Ton Grocery for an account two months old. Surely that bill is paid. I'll look up my cancelled checks. Yes, here it is, endorsed by the Grocery Department. They forgot to mark the bill off their books. Well, this check is the best proof of payment and I am more resolved than ever to pay all bills by checks."

Hartley Banking Co.

BEDFORD, PA.

We Furnish Check Books Free

U. S. GOVERNMENT UNDERWEAR

2,500,000 pc. New Government

Wool Underwear purchased by us to

sell to the public direct at 75c EACH.

Actual retail value \$2.50 each. All

sizes. Shirts 34 to 46—Drawers 30

to 44. Send correct sizes. Pay Post-

man on delivery or send us money

order. If underwear is not satisfac-

tory, we will refund money promptly

upon request. Dept. 24.

Pilgrim Woolen Co.,

1476 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Nov. 17 tf.

W. H. McMurtry

"You say that Jenkins owes every-

thing he has to you." "Worse! He

owes much more than he has to me."

Boston Transcript.

The Joy of Life

Some people would try to dodge

it by hiding in the cellar.—Lafay-

ette Courier.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Attractive Homes

Beautiful home of A. J. Himes on Juliana Heights. Convenient terms. Brick dwelling at 608 S. Richard Street.

William Snell property East Pitt Street.

Property Susan Milburn Estate Juliana Street.

Brick double house and stable Lippel estate Penn Street.

Double house Mrs. Margaret Corby on Penn and Bedford Streets.

House Louis Saupp Estate West Pitt street.

Property of Fletcher Estate on East Pitt street.

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